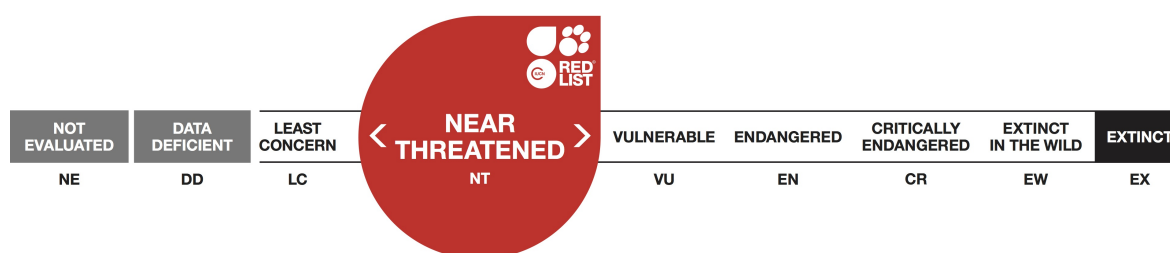


Pittosporum leratii

Assessment by: Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Pittosporaceae

Taxon Name: *Pittosporum leratii* Guillaumin

Taxonomic Source(s):

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: July 23, 2015

Justification:

Pittosporum leratii is an endemic small tree of New Caledonia, distributed in southern half of Grande Terre. A species of dense humid forest on ultramafic soils found from sea level to 1,100 m, its area of occupancy and its extent of occurrence cover respectively 112 and 3,144 km². With around 10 localities known it is potentially threatened by bushfire, mining activities, and invasive species (e.g., *Rusa timorensis*), resulting in a continuous decline of quality of habitat. The population size is close to 10,000 mature individuals. Based on this information *P. leratii* is assessed as Near Threatened (NT) as it is close to qualifying for listing under a threatened category (VU) B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v);C2a(i).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

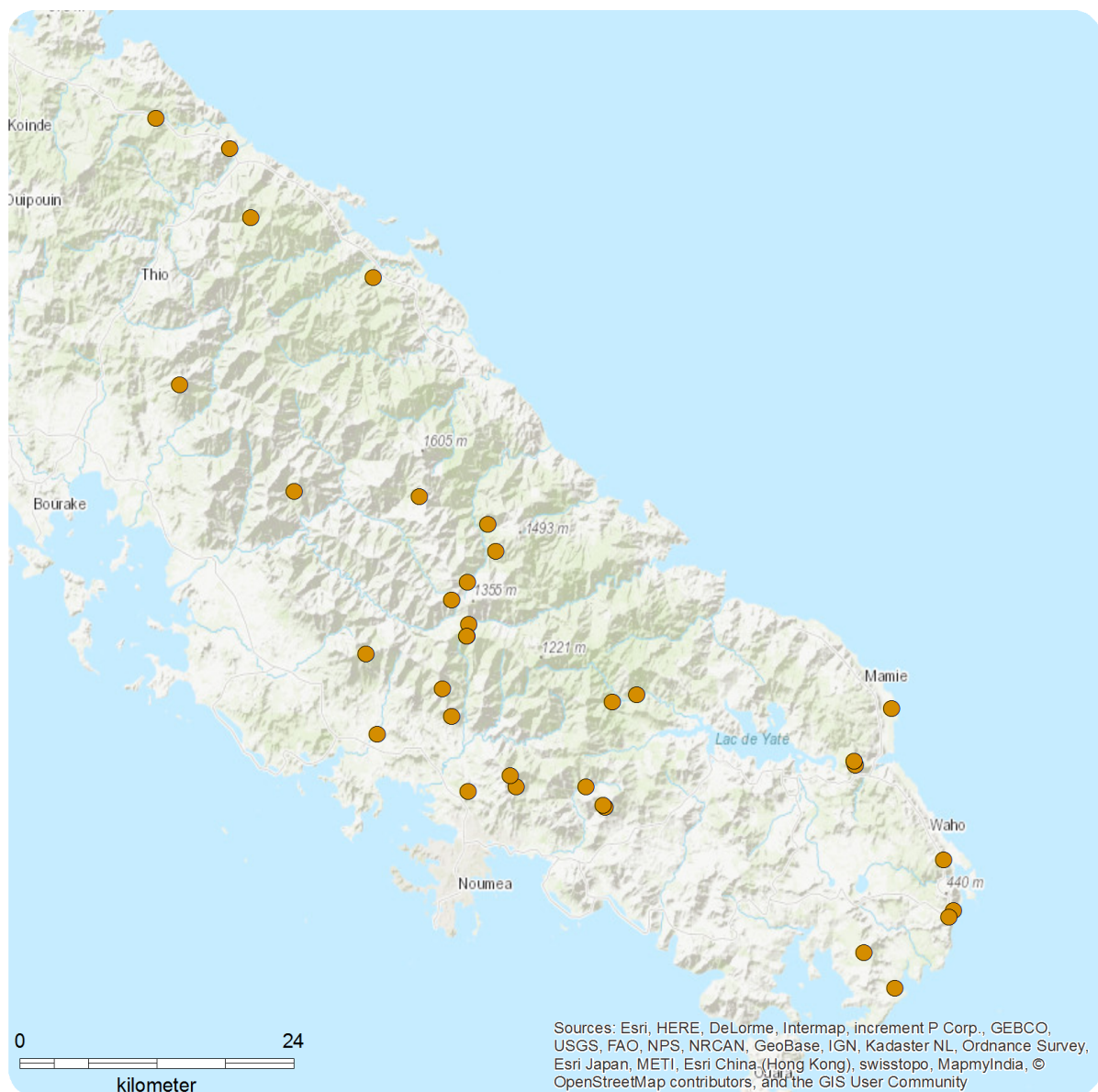
Pittosporum leratii is an endemic shrub of New Caledonia, distributed in the southern half part of Grande Terre.

Country Occurrence:

Native: New Caledonia

Distribution Map

Pittosporum leratii



Range

- Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC New Caledonia Plants RLA



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

Population

Population size is not precisely known, but due to current known repartition, this species could have around 10,000 individuals.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum leratii is a species of dense humid forest on ultramafic soils found from sea level to 1,100 m asl.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

According to its ecology and distribution, *Pittosporum leratii* is potentially affected by the majority of inventoried threats in New Caledonia, which include fire, Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*), mining activities and urbanization.

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum leratii is not protected by legislation. Nevertheless this species is known from several protected areas: réserve naturelle du Mont Humboldt, réserve naturelle du Massif du Kouakoué, réserve naturelle du Mont Mou, Parc Provincial de la Rivière Bleue, réserve naturelle de la Vallée de la Thy, réserve naturelle de la forêt de Saille and also réserve naturelle du barrage de Yaté.

Credits

Assessor(s): Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.

Reviewer(s): Tanguy, V.

Facilitators(s) and Compiler(s): Chanfreau, S.

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Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Citation

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
1. Residential & commercial development -> 1.1. Housing & urban areas	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (<i>Rusa timorensis</i>)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: Yes
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management

Conservation Actions in Place
Successfully reintroduced or introduced benignly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km ²): 112
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km ²): 3144
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 1
Upper elevation limit (m): 1100
Population
Number of mature individuals: 10000-100000
Continuing decline of mature individuals: No
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No
Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0

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